# Southern Oceans Seabird Study Association Inc.

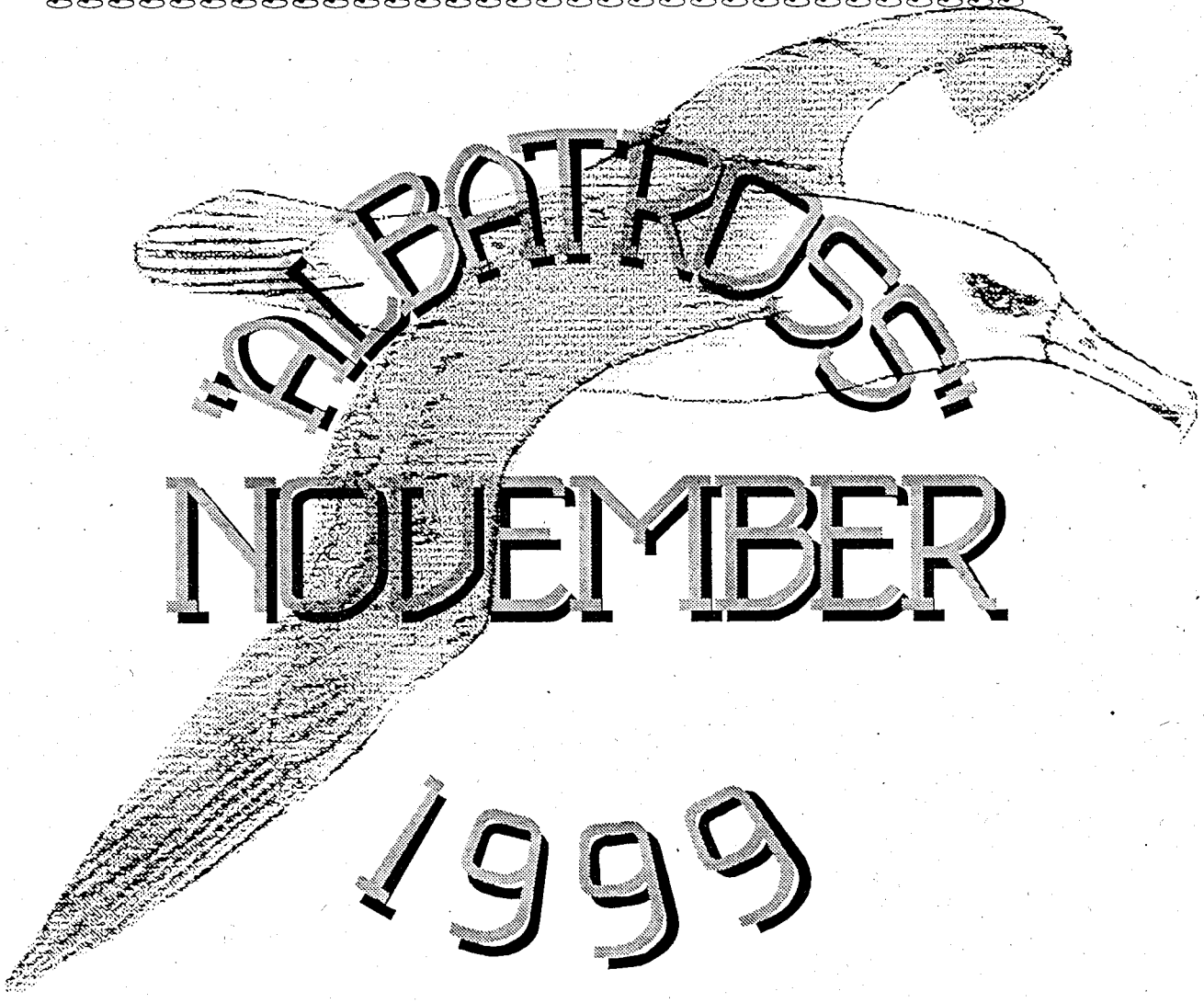
## " Wildlife Research "

As this is the final newsletter for 1999 we would like to wish you

*A MERRY CHRISTMAS & A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR*

*TO ALL MEMBERS & FRIENDS*

FROM THE COMMITTEE & STAFF AT SOSSA




ISSUE No. 22

" ALBATROSS "
NEWSLETTER ------- NOVEMBER 1999
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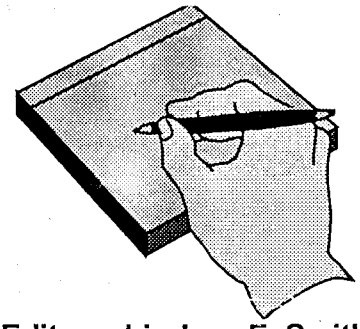

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## A Note From The Editor

Boat trips over the past months along the south east coast of Australia have produced many very unusual observations the like of which we have not recorded since the winter of 1954.

It has also been an excellent few months for whales and seals

Sightings of Killer Whales off the coast are unprecedented in recent years, with sightings from Wollongong, Sydney and Ulladulla. Hump-backed Whales were recorded migrating north close inshore in good numbers.

## SHORE LINES

Not all seabird observations are made from boats. In past years much of our knowledge of the occurrence of seabirds was collected from beach-washed specimens or from organised expeditions to remote breeding stations.

In more recent times, with the advent of better quality, compact telescopes and binoculars, many observers are now visiting favourite headlands and lookouts to observe seabirds. People like SOSSA members, Ross Payton (Dunsbough W.A.) Rod Gardener (Maroubra NSW) and Michael Ronan (Long Reef NSW) are adding greatly to our knowledge of the seasonal movements of many migratory species. These hardy souls venture out when conditions are too rough to consider taking a boat. It is these same conditions that drive many birds close to shore; these sightings complementing the information collected from boat trips. Judging from the sightings this past winter, I would expect that these sightings are complementing many life lists also.

An ideal way to add to your list of seabirds and marine mammals, without getting sea sick. I am told that cold and wet is bearable in comparison to sea sickness! Ed.

## Cetaceans
## Whales & Dolphins

A pod of 3 Killer Whales (females) sighted off the Sandra K beyond the continental shelf break continental shelf at Wollongong NSW.

A large pod 40+ oceanic dolphins some debate on species, Possible species include. Dusky Dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus)* Melon-headed Whale ( *Peponocephala electra*). We are hoping to obtain photographs to assist in identification.

Ross Hunter (Broadbill charters) reports sighting 15 Killer Whales and many oceanic dolphin species in June (not positively identified), these were in 50 fathoms.

There have been many sightings of Hump-backed Whales (*Megaptera novaengliae*) along the coast inshore this season late May-mid July. Up to five Southern Right Whales (*Eubalaena australis*) at Kiama in June

Large Pod 1000+ Common Dolphins moving north off Wollongong 26th August. Later reported off Brown's Mountain Sydney August 28th 1999 (Ross Hunter)

Australian Fur Seals reported moving north along the coast in small numbers including 11 moving between Tollgates Is and Brampton Is, Batemans Bay and Ulladulla Sept 24th 1999.

Killer Whales off Ulladulla August 31st 1999. A group of 14 animals spread over 2 pods and a two lone Bulls. The 2 smaller pods each contained females and juveniles. One pod contained a

Brown's Mountain Sydney August 28th 1999 (Ross Hunter).

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Killer Whales off Ulladulla August 31st 1999. A group of 14 animals spread over 2 pods and a two lone Bulls. The 2 smaller pods each contained females and juveniles. One pod contained a single calf (2.5 metres +), SOSSA & NSW National Parks.

Large seals and their kin (especially males) can be very aggressive and can present a danger to the public and wildlife rescuers alike. They should not be approached. Notify the National Parks and Wildlife Service and/or SOSSA for further advice.

## Murramarang National Parks Nature Reserves, NSW. Islands Project

With the assistance of the Nowra District Parks & Wildlife Services, David Cunningham District Officer a survey was conducted by boat along the shoreline from Batemans Bay to Brush Is in the north. The purpose was to census the population of Sooty Oystercatcher within the boundaries of Murramarang National Park. This is being done as part of the Sooty Oystercatcher Project and studies being undertaken by members of SOSSA into this vulnerable species. See 'Albatross', Newsletter No 21. A further study is to be conducted in November to determine breeding population size.

Additional studies into the distribution of the Sooty Oystercatcher, Pied Oystercatcher, and Hooded Plover are also needed as these three species are currently listed as threatened. As all three species occur in the littoral (inter- tidal) zone they require similar management practices. In NSW their range includes several National Parks distributed over a long coastline. We propose to set up a network to coordinate the use of the collective resources of the various districts of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and SOSSA.

We expect that the joint venture will lead to some useful studies of the seabirds and shorebirds breeding on the coast and nearby islands. Being generally remote from population centres and difficult to access, the majority of NSW coastal island bird populations are not well documented; much of existing information has, over the past 30 years, resulted from periodic and irregular banding expeditions.

The Five Islands experience has demonstrated how quickly island habitats can be degraded and management by neglect is no longer acceptable. It is hoped that by working with members of the Parks & Wildlife Service management of coastal and island habitats will be greatly improved and perhaps ensure that their bio-diversity will remain for us and future generations to enjoy.

**Some preliminary results:**

The initial survey of the coast and islands between Batemans Bay and Ulladulla found a total of 78 individual Sooty Oystercatchers. This number was much higher than expected and showed the effectiveness of surveying the coast by boat, rather than from land.

Following the success of this survey we returned in early November to do a follow up survey of possible breeding sites.

This again proved very successful with a total of at least 31 pairs found occupying breeding territories on the offshore islands. The total number of breeding pairs may be even higher, as after three separate attempts, we were unable to land on Grasshopper Island.

With such a high concentration of breeding pairs it would appear that these islands and associated coastline holds the largest population of Sooty Oystercatchers in NSW.

It is now our intention to return to this area in late December and early January to colour band the chicks before they fledge. All banded chicks will have individual colour combinations, thus allowing us to observe their dispersal from their breeding sites. As the chicks will remain dependant on their parents for a further four months, we hope to establish which areas are important to the breeding population. This in turn will give the NSW P&WS an insight into these important foraging areas, thus allowing better management strategies to be developed.

The general public can assist in this research by reporting any sightings of colour marked birds to the local rangers, Nowra district NP&WS office or SOSSA.

## Identification of Giant Petrels

The two sibling species of Giant Petrels were separated in 1966 after research carried out at Macquarie Is by Bourne & Warham (1966). Identification of the two species is thought to be quite straight forward, those with a dark reddish tinge to the unguis (Bill tip) Northern GP (Red for

north where it is warm). Green Bill tip Southern GP (Green for south where it is cooler).

It is our experience here at Wollongong that the vast majority of Giant Petrels encountered here and along the NSW coast are juveniles and birds of the year, therefore bill coloration may not be fully developed. This makes specific identification of some individuals at sea very difficult and sometimes impossible, even in the hand. In such cases these birds are best described as *Macronectes* Spp.

The problem of specific identification does not however end here. At several breeding stations throughout the Sub-Antarctic the two sibling species breed sympatrically and a few cases of inter-specific breeding have been noted.

At Bird Island South Georgia (South Atlantic) inter-specific pairs represent 1.5 percent of the population and are of two distinct types.

Type A, a male *M.giganteus* paired to a female *M.halli*.

Type B, a male *M.giganteus* paired to a female that could not be identified using bill colour. These birds had bills of a weak horn colour throughout, lacking the dark red tip of *M.halli* or the pale green tip of *M.giganteus*.

All six chicks of type A pairs fledged successfully; Four of the nine chicks from type B pairs fledged successfully. All of these chicks showed the plumage characteristic of both *M.halli* and *M. giganteus* fledglings, but had a bill rather paler and less yellowish than *M.halli* chicks and lacking both the reddish tip that some show and the green tip of *M.giganteus* chicks. (Hunter 1982, Emu 82 supplement).

As though this is not confusing enough, the Giant Petrels breeding on Gough Island in the Atlantic Ocean show characteristics of both *M.giganteus* and *M.halli*. Some studies suggest that a third species may exist (Voisin & Bester 1981). These birds have green bill tips as in *M.giganteus* and a breeding biology similar to that of *M.halli*.

Banding studies and recoveries indicate that Giant Petrels from many different breeding stations throughout the Sub-Antarctic occur in Australian waters, particularly on the east coast of Australia.

Our own studies here at Wollongong clearly indicate that the Northern Giant Petrel *M.halli* is more abundant in NSW waters in some years than others. Recent studies at several breeding stations indicate that this species may be increasing in numbers.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### AMSTERDAM ALBATROSS vs ANTIPODEAN ALBATROSS

L.E.Smith H.Battam and P.J Milburn

Tony Palliser Oct 1999 wrote of the latest pelagic trip: "Highlights as usual were the albatrosses, particularly the variety of plumages of the 'wandering' types present. One of the predominantly brown-plumaged (females) 'Antipodean wandering' type birds had a distinct dark-cutting edge to the bill visible at close range and looking very similar to the bird seen off Wollongong last week. This sighting certainly raises a few questions about the identity of Amsterdam Albatross. Could it be that some 'Antipodean' birds can have dark cutting edges to the bill too?.." From time to time, members of SOSSA and the NSW Albatross Study Group have noted the possibility of confusion between *Diomedea antipodensis* and *D. amsterdamensis*. Some *D.antipodensis* and *D.gibsoni* have some melanin in the tomium (cutting edge of the bill), but never have we seen any as extensive and or intense *as D. amsterdamensis*. It was not noted in type specimens described by Robertson and Warham (1991).

The Amsterdam albatross is very similar to the Antipodean albatross, with the exception of the dark cutting edge to the mandible and the amount of melanin in the superior unguis. In the hand there is little difference in the morphometrics or plumages. Little is known of the development of plumage characters of the two species. Antipodean Albatross males retain all dark upper-wings and dark cap. Their bodies, including belly, neck and back whiten with age. Tails are generally dark though some retain only dark spots on the end of the tail. Their dark caps would distinguish them from males of other species of wanderer.

In *D. amsterdamensis* the superior unguicorn (hook on the end of the of the bill) and inferior unguicorn (the tip of the lower mandible) is dark and heavily pigmented, giving the bill a dark tipped appearance.

In *D.antipodensis* pigmentation in the superior unguicorn is found in some birds: usually a few dark spots about the size of a full stop, but occasionally individuals are encountered with more extensive pigmentation, comparable to that of some *D.amsterdamensis*. This only occurs in birds that show some dark in the cutting edges.

Antipodean albatross and to a lesser extent Gibson's albatross usually have a bluish inferior unguicorn.

Q1 Could this have been an Amsterdam Island bird?

Based on current knowledge this seemed possible. Our studies suggest that albatrosses often travel in cohorts or flocks This is particularly true in fledglings (birds of the year) increasing the probability of more than one Amsterdam albatross occurring at any one time. However Henri Weimerskirsch, the leading French albatross biologist, has advised that all Amsterdam Albatrosses have been banded, and in particular all recent fledglings. As the bird encountered off Wollongong was a juvenile, it would appear then that it was not *D.amsterdamensis.*

The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche carteri* is in winter the dominant species of albatross in our region. These birds are known to migrate to eastern Australia and there has been an exchange of banded birds between Wollongong and Amsterdam Island. If a Yellow-nosed Albatross can find it's way here and back, it would represent no challenge to an Amsterdam Is Albatross.

Q2. Could the Amsterdam island birds be just be another population of Antipodean?

Biometric data are available for 34 individual Amsterdam albatrosses , this includes 8 Males and 8 Females (Roux et al 1990) and is not significantly different to data from Antipodean Albatrosses. Given that there are estimated to be only 20 breeding pairs, 13 eggs produced each season and perhaps 90 birds in total (Weimerskirch 1995) in Albatross biology and conservation 1999) this could be considered to be a reasonable sample size.

Furthermore the timing of the Amsterdam Is Albatross's breeding cycle differs from all other great albatross populations, possibly acting as an isolating mechanism. On the basis of these characteristics it was described as a new species and named *Diomedea amsterdamensis* (Roux *et al* 1983). Otherwise, the two species appear to be morphologically similar except for the dark cutting edge. It is expected that DNA studies will be required to resolve this.

Q.3 Does the underwing really differ between the two species?

After looking at various photographs of the Amsterdam Albatross (of which very few are available) it would appear doubtful whether there is any significant difference in the underwing that could be reliably be used to separate either species in the field. The Antipodean Albatross has on rare occasions, been found to have a small number (3-5) of black underwing coverts clustered together in the centre of the wing and a distinctive dark leading edge from the carpal to the outer primaries and may show some scattered vermiculations on inner underwing coverts This appears to be the exception rather than the rule.

SOSSA has the largest collection of morphometric material for Antipodean albatrosses outside of NZ, including many photographs and some video.. Much of this data was collected by Jacinda Amey and colleagues (New Zealand Dept of Conservation) and Colin Lougheed in 1994. None of the birds photographed has a dark cutting edge to the bill like the Amsterdam Albatross.

Plumage characteristics and bill colouration of the suspected Amsterdam Albatross were compared with many photographs and video tapes in this collection. Type specimens of the Antipodean Albatross were collected by C.J. Robertson on the Antipodes Is and Campbell Is in March 1985. Of the nine specimens and 128 live adults measured, no mention was made of a the dark suffusion in the lower mandibular unguis.

Robertson & Warham (1991) state that the Antipodean Albatross is distinguished from the Amsterdam Albatross in lacking a prominent black cutting edge to the upper tomium of the bill and in having a smaller black mark along the leading edge of the base of the underwing. Harry Battam of the NSW Albatross Study Group (pers comm) has captured literally thousands of albatrosses including possibly 300 Antipodean Albatrosses and he has never seen an Antipodean Albatross with a totally black cutting edge to the bill.

There is a brief description of *D.amsterdamensis* in Harrison's Seabirds of the World, revised edition 1989. Published by Christopher Helm London

There are also two photographs in Enticott and Tipling Photographic Handbook to seabirds of the world. New Holland (Publishers) Ltd. 1997 Hope that this is of some assistance.

We are currently working on developing a key to the identification of these new taxa. This I can assure you is no easy task and will take some time to do. So far it has taken the capture of literally thousands of albatross and the persistence of a few hardy souls, some of whom have passed on, and 43 years so far. So it may take some time. Ed.

**References:**

Amey J., McAllister G. and Clark G. (1994) Report of Antipodes Island Expedition 1994. N.Z. Department of Conservation.

Jouventin P., Martinez J. and Roux J.P. (1990) Breeding biology and current status of the Amsterdam Island Albatross. Ibis 131:171-189

Robertson C.J. and Warham J. (1992) Nomenclature of the New Zealand Wandering Albatrosses *Diomedea exulans*. Bull. Brit. Ornithol. Club 112: 74-81.

Robertson C.J and Nunn G (1997) Pp 13-19 Albatross Biology and Conservation, Eds. G.Robertson and R.Gales. Surrey Beatty & Sons, Chipping Norton.

## FIVE ISLANDS REPORT

On our first visit to islands this season, September 2nd 1999 we found that many of the Wedge-tailed Shearwaters had returned to breed and were busy digging burrows and singing; advertising for mates. The Little Penguins were breeding in low numbers with most still on eggs. There were only 2 pairs of Crested Terns on eggs on the Eastern end of No 2 Island and these appear to be a little late this season. Australian Pelicans have set up in 3 separate colonies on No 1&2 Islands there are approximately 160 pairs with eggs or chicks ranging from just hatched to almost fledged.

**Occupation of the Consett Davis Hut by Penguin researchers from Macquarie Uni.**

Emma Turner, a student from Macquarie University is conducting further studies into the Little Penguins at the Five Islands. Working from the Consett Davis hut has helped greatly in her work.

Jamie Erskin the local NSW NP&WS officer is assisting with logistics and fieldwork.

## INTERESTING BANDING RECOVERIES

**Gibsons Albatross** (*Diomedea gibsoni*)

Band No R2658 (New Zealand Banding Scheme)

Recovered at sea east of Bellambi NSW by members of SOSSA and the NSW Parks and Wildlife Service on July 18th 1999. It was banded as a non-breeder on 11 Feb 1991 at Adams Island, Auckland Islands, N Z. Time between banding and recovery is 8 years 4 months and 27 days. Distance moved 2204 km.

Many thanks to South Metropolitan NSW NP&WS Bulli Tops. The staff particularly Tony Howard (Boatman) and Jamie Erskin (Ranger) for your support and assistance in this project.

## GREAT NEWS FOR SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSSES

Hiroshi Hasegawa reports from Torishima (Bird Is.) Japan.

On May 6, 1 safely returned from Torishima, where I stayed for 34 days studying the Short-tailed Albatross. It was a wonderful time for me. I wish to report good news to you. We have a total of 143 chicks near to fledge on Torishima this season, and the estimated size of Torishima population Short-tailed Albatrosses, if we include them, is about 1,070 birds now. The breeding success was 67.1 percent - almost similar to that in the last season (67.0 percent).

Hiroshi Hasegawa, Biology Department
Toho University, Unabashi, Japan.

## THE WINTER OF 1999 WHAT A CRACKER!!

Here at Wollongong on the south east coast of NSW this winter we have been experiencing one of the best years on record for unusual seabirds and cetaceans. These unusual occurrences commenced on June 27th aboard the Sandra K with the sighting of a pod of three Orrca's (Killer Whales).

This was the first sighting of this species in the 15 years since regular boat trips have been organised from Wollongong. Additional to the whale sighting, was the sighting of a Light-mantled Albatross, a species only very rarely recorded in our waters. In the ensuing weeks several additional boat trips were hastily organised. Rarities observed this winter.

Light-mantled Albatross,
Sooty Albatross
Southern Fulmar
Blue Petrel
Soft-plumaged Petrel
Arctic Tern
Grey-backed Storm Petrel
Northern Royal albatross

For a complete list see trip Boat Trip Reports at the end of this newsletter.

## WATER POLICE TO THE RESCUE

At SOSSA H.Q., we take a help call from Warwick Proust of Austinmer Veterinary Hospital. 'We have a Sooty Albatross here at the surgery which has come ashore unable to fly What should we do with it?'

After a brief over-the-phone identification, it sounded like a Northern Giant Petrel. It weighed in at 4 kilos, had no apparent physical damage and had probably beached for a rest, perhaps due to lack of wind. Giant Petrels spend a lot of time on shore feeding on dead seals and carrion on subantarctic islands, thus to a naive juvenile any shore may be as good as another.

This was a bird of the year, only recently fledged and showed no fear of man. It took quite happily to me as a source of food and quickly did away with 400 grams of fresh Red Fish fillets in one sitting.

After a complete examination, donation of a set of measurements and addition of a band, she was ready to go back to sea.

Conditions for release were excellent with a south-east wind gusting to 35 knots but we had a problem! The seas were too big for us to venture out in our boat the "Little Penguin" (3.8 metre Brooker Albatross). The question was how do we get it out to sea in these conditions. A quick call to the Port Kembla water police was met with a polite enthusiasm and acceptance of the task at hand. Can we wait till 14:30 hrs? was the reply. Within 25 mins of leaving the wharf we were 3.5 Nautical miles off Port Kembla.

As Allan Ring, Officer in charge, idled into the lee of Bass Island we released the bird. After a quick drink of sea water and without stopping to preen, she was off into the southerly. After a quick burst down wind for a kilometre or more, she turned back into the wind, then as though in "thanks", gave us a fly past.

Well done to all who assisted in the rescue of this young member of a threatened species.

L.E. Smith

## RESCUE TIPS for MARINE LIFE

Ascertain condition of the patient and act as quickly as possible to get them back into the wild. This will minimise STRESS thus allowing the greatest chance of survival.

If you need a hand to return a marine creature to the ocean give your local water police a call, If not too busy they may just help out. Ed.

We are considering the establishment of a network (data base) of, to whom you can take seabirds or unusual creatures and who would be interested to learn more about them.

Also some boat people including NP&W Service, Water Police and fishermen who can assist in getting birds and creatures back to the sea.

Contact SOSSA HQ for advice or assistance as required

## ALL AT SEA
## INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS
## SEABIRDS FROM AN OIL PLATFORM

**Great Skuas - Date: Thursday 8th July 1999**

Today I observed two instances of Great Skuas preying on Cape Petrels. This was observed from an oil platform in Bass Strait. (Australia) I often see Skuas exhibiting the parasitic behaviour they are known for, but never the ruthless killing that they were so adept at today.

In the first instance two Skuas harried the prey with the successful hunter overwhelming and consuming the prey after forcing the petrel into the water four or five times. In the second instance a lone skua caught the prey in a similar manner.

I am interested whether or not you or anybody else have observed this behaviour. Other birds observed lately are Shy Albatross (very common), and Yellow nosed Albatross (very plentiful of late) , two sightings of immature Southern Giant Petrels and many Cape Petrels.

Matthew Fraser.

## BOOKINGS INFORMATION FOR BOAT TRIPS

SANDRA "K"

**SEABIRD BIRD WATCHING BOAT TRIPS**

**4th Saturday - each month**
**22nd Jan, 26th Feb, 25th March 2000.**

**Illawarra Boat Charter**. Ph: **018- 423 555**
**Captain. Carl Loves** (SOSSA) (Sandra K)
Mobile: **61-18-423 555**-International
PO Box. 148 Fairy Meadow NSW 2519
**Email:** Bookings for Sandra K:
**fishing@wollongong.starway.net.au**

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**Wollongong** or **Sydney**: **Ph wk..... 02-9900 1678**
**Tony Palliser** (SOSSA) **Ph hm..02-9427 7563**
Ph mb..... 0416 095875 fx wk.. 02-9900 1669
**Email:** Bookings for **palliser@zip.com.au**
**Pelagic Reports On Home Page Website**
**Address: http://www.zip.com.au/~palliser**

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**Brisbane** Trip Bookings: **Ph: 073- 3918 839**
**Paul Walbridge**. (SOSSA) Fax: 073- 3918 839
135 Lytton Road East Brisbane QLD 4169

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**Portland** Trip Bookings: **Ph: 03- 9787 7136**
**Mike Carter**. (SOSSA)
30 Canadian Bay Road Mt. Eliza VIC 3930

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**Busselton Information:** **Ph: 089 7553 263**
**Ross Payton**.(SOSSA)
P.O. Box 410 Dunsborough. W.A. 6281

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**Perth Information:** **Ph: 08-9386 5694- H**
**Frank O'Connor**.(SOSSA) Ph: 08-9167 1445- W
8c Hardy Road, Nedlands. W.A. 6009
**Email:** Bookings for Perth:**foconnor@iinet.net.au**

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**Eden Information:** Ph: **(02) 6495 7390**
**Barbara Jones Email** Bookings for Eden
**dbjones@acr.net.au**

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## NEW MEMBERS

**Kevin & Lorraine Toohey, Peter O'Reilly, Seaworld-Robert Landman, Gail Adam, Jamie Erskin NP&WS, Allan & Hazel Wright, Ben Wolhuter, TBOA-Brian Jeffriess, Ron Witton & Celli Lloyd, Tania Ireton, Valda Lyle, Tanya Mandelberg, John Croxall.**

## NEXT SOSSA MEETING

**18th December 1999**
held at HQ.
10 Jenkins Street - Unanderra. NSW.
We only supply the Coffee or Tea!!!

**NEXT NEWSLETTER**
**FEBRUARY 2000**
**(providing there are no major hold ups)**

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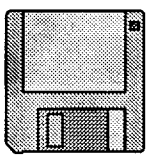
**IF YOU HAVE SOMETHING WE COULD PUT INTO OUR NEWSLETTERS, WE WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU COULD PUT IT ON A DISK IF POSSIBLE. WE WILL RETURN YOUR DISK. THANK YOU**



## DONATIONS $2.00 and OVER ARE TAX DEDUCTABLE !!

## APOLOGY FROM THE EDITOR

This newsletter is very late, but this is a direct result of the editor being laid up for 2 months with double pneumonia.

The bugs responsible were exterminated, and it is expected that with my return to reasonable health the normal newsletter schedule will return. Ed.

# SOSSA - Pelagic Trip data - 1999

**Phone:** 02 4271 6004 **Fax:** 02 4272 4626 PO Box 142 Unanderra NSW 2526

**email:** SOSSA@ozemail.com.au

| | | Brisbane | | | | Sydney | | | | Wollongong | | | | | Eden | | | | | Hobart | Portland | | Busselton | | | | | Perth | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Speno | Species | June | July | Aug | Oct | May | July | Aug | Sep | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | May | July | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | May | July | Sep |
| 5 | Little Penguin, *Eudyptula minor* | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 4 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Common Diving Petrel, *Pelecanoides urinatrix* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Giant Petrel, *Macronectes Spp.* | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 929 | Southern Giant Petrel, *Macronectes giganteus* | | | | | | | 1 | | | 5-6 | 1 | 1 | 1-2 | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| 937 | Northern Giant Petrel, *Macronectes halli* | | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 2 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Southern Fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialoides* | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 984 | Cape Petrel, *Daption capense* | | 12 | 13 | | | 100+ | 15+ | 15+ | | 10+ | 2 | 40+ | 30+ | | 8 | 9 | 8 | 20 | 25 | | 30 | | | 1 | | | 2 | 6 | 16 |
| 75 | Great-winged Petrel, *Pterodroma macroptera* | | 1 | | | 2 | 5-10 | 2 | 6 | | 5-6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | | | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 40 | 15 | | | | | | ~40 | 1 | 15 |
| 77 | White-headed Petrel, *Pterodroma lessonii* | | | | | | 2 | 10 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 971 | Providence Petrel, *Pterodroma solandri* | 6 | 37 | 4 | 1 | 15-20 | 10+ | 40-50+ | 15-20+ | 17 | 12-15 | 55+ | 40+ | 20+ | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 922 | Kermadec Petrel, Pterodroma neglecta | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 920 | Tahiti Petrel, *Pseudo bulweria rostrata* | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 935 | Kerguelen Petrel, *Lugensa brevirostris* | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | -1 | | |
| 76 | Soft-plumaged Petrel, *Pterodroma mollis* | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | ~100 | 8 | 15 |
| 81 | Blue Petrel, *Halobaena caerulea* | | | | | | 1-2 | | | | | 3-4 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Grey Petrel, *Procellaria cinereus* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 941 | Salvin's Prion, Pachyptila salvini | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Antarctic Prion, *Pachyptila desolata* | | | | | | 4-5 | 4-5 | | | 60+ | 35+ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 942 | Slender-billed Prion, *Pachyptila belcheri* | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 7 | | | | 7(5) | | | | | | | | |
| | Prion, *Pachyptila* Spp. | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 6+ | 1 | | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Fairy Prion, *Pachyptila turtur* | | 31 | | | | 10+ | 3 | | | 30+ | 100+ | 10-15 | | | 25 | 25 | 20 | | 200 | | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 915 | White-chinned Petrel, *Procellaria aequinoctialis* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 2 | | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 69 | Wedge-tailed Shearwater, *Puffinus pacificus* | | | 53 | 273 | | | | 50+ | 1 | | | 250+ | 250+ | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | -5 | | 10 |
| 975 | Buller's Shearwater, *Puffinus bulleri* | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Flesh-footed Shearwater, *Puffinus carneipes* | | | | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ~80 | | 200+ |
| 70 | Sooty Shearwater, *Puffinus griseus* | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | | | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | Short-tailed Shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris* | | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | 6 | | 2 | | 200 | 100000+ | 40 | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Fluttering Shearwater, *Puffinus gavia* | 1 | | | | | 6 | 15+ | 10+ | 7 | 6 | 1 | 10+ | 10+ | 2 | 8 | 1 | | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 913 | Hutton's Shearwater, *Puffinus huttoni* | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 20+ | | 1 | 1 | 15+ | 25+ | 1 | | 1 | 8 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | Fluttering/Hutton's Shearwater | | | 4 | | | | 170+ | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wandering Albatross *Spp.* | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 748 | Amsterdam Albatross, *Diomedea amsterdamensis* | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | Wandering Albatross, *Diomedea exulans* | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 15+ | 15+ | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1-2 | | | 2 | 1 | | 12 | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 974 | Royal Albatross, *Diomedea epomophora* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 846 | Antipodean Albatross, *Diomedea antipodensis* | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3-4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 847 | Gibson's Albatross, *Diomedea gibsoni* | | | | | | 15 | 10+ | 10+ | 2 | 15 | 13 | 10+ | 10+ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | Black-browed Albatross, *Thalassarche melanophrys* | | 1 | 2 | | | 20-25 | 15-20 | 15-20 | | 25-30 | 75+ | 4 | 8 | 50+ | 4 | 4 | 5 | | 5 | 700 | 200 | | | | | | | 2 | 15 |
| 859 | Campbell Albatross, *Thalassarche impavida* | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 10-20 | 10-15 | 1 | 2 | | | 18 | | | 1 | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 931 | Buller's Albatross, *Thalassarche bulleri* | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | Shy Albatross, *Thalassarche cauta* | | | | | | 1 | 8+ | | | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 20+ | 160 | 160 | 150 | 120 | 58 | 100 | 250 | | 4 | | | | | | 9 |
| 862 | Salvin's Albatross, *Thalassarche salvini* | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Yellow-nosed Albatross, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* | | | | | | | | | | 40-50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 864 | Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross, *Thalassarche carteri* | | | | | | 80+ | 10+ | | 1 | | 75+ | 2 | | 50+ | 15 | 10 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 24 | 40 | 32 | ~30 | 55+ | 185 |
| 90 | Grey-headed Albatross, *Thalassarche chrysostoma* | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 92 | Sooty Albatross, *Phoebetria Fusca* | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Light-mantled Albatross, *Phoebetria palpebrata* | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Wilson's Storm Petrel, *Oceanites oceanicus* | | | 1 | 12 | | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 40 | 20 | | | | | | | ~25 | | |
| 64 | Grey-backed Storm Petrel, *Nereis garrodia* | | | | | | | | | | | 2+ | | | | | | 2 | | 5 | 4 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | White-faced Storm Petrel, *Pelagodroma marina* | | | | | | | 5-10 | | | | 3 | 10-15+ | 1 | | | | 5 | 10 | | 6 | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 |
| 66 | Black-bellied Storm Petrel, *Fregetta tropica* | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 107 | Red-tailed Tropicbird, *Phaethon rubricauda* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | Australasian Gannet, *Morus serrator* | 25 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 90 | 5+ | 6 | 6 | 13 | 15+ | 8 | 10-15 | 5-10 | abundant | 26 | 17 | 35 | 10 | 50 | 8000 | 8000+ | 83 | 78 | 81 | 4 | 48 | 6 | 55+ | 50 |
| 100 | Little Pied Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* | | | | | 1 | Yes | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | -1 | Yes | Yes |
| 98 | Black-faced Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 | 50 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 120 | 20 | 28 | | | Yes | | | | | |

| | | Brisbane | | | | Sydney | | | | Wollongong | | | | | Eden | | | | | Hobart | Portland | | Busselton | | | | | Perth | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Speno | Species | June | July | Aug | Oct | May | July | Aug | Sep | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | May | July | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | May | July | Sep |
| 99 | Pied Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax varius* | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | -15 | Yes | Yes |
| 97 | Little Black Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* | | | | | | Yes | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yes | Yes |
| 96 | Great Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo* | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | -1 | | |
| 106 | Australian Pelican, *Pelecanus conspicillatus* | | | | | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | | 1 | | 8 | 8 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 980 | Great Skua, *Catharacta skua* | | | | | | 1-2 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 7 | | | | 2 | -9 | 8 | 6 |
| 945 | Pomarine Jaeger, *Stercorarius pomarinus* | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | Arctic Jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus* | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -5 | | |
| 126 | Pacific Gull, *Larus pacificus* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | |
| 981 | Kelp Gull, *Larus dominicanus* | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 5-6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| 125 | Silver Gull, *Larus novaehollandiae* | 3 | 7 | 2 | | 100+ | 100+ | 40+ | 40+ | ~425 | 100+ | 75+ | 300+ | 400+ | abundant | Yes | Yes | abundant | abundant | 10 | 65 | 20 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 20+ | ~20 | 40 |
| 111 | Caspian Tern, *Sterna caspia* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | -1 | | |
| 115 | Crested Tern, *Sterna bergii* | 11 | 37 | 16 | 15 | 10+ | 30+ | 30+ | 30+ | 52 | 30+ | 14 | 30+ | 30+ | Yes | 5 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 10 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | ~40 | ~60 | 25 |
| 113 | Roseate Tern, *Sterna dougallii* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 114 | White-fronted Tern, *Sterna striata* | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 953 | Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 952 | Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea* | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 118 | Fairy Tern, *Sterna nereis* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| 120 | Sooty Tern, *Sterna fuscata* | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 122 | Common Noddy, *Anous stolidus* | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | Black Noddy, *Anous minutus* | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 972 | White Tern, *Gygis alba* | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Due to the number of trips and the space restrictions on the newsletter, this list has been formatted to fit an A4 page.
If anyone has difficulty in reading the small type or would like a copy in a larger type please ask and you shall receive a list printed in a larger font size.